Slightly cooler; fair weather; increasing cloudiness and occasional rains in the afternoon.

-- ON --

LIGHT-WEIGHT PANTS

Can still show an elegant line.

ONE-FIFTH OFF

— ALL —

SUMMER GOODS

Many of these goods were marked down previous to this sale, but that cuts no figure with us. You get 20 per cent off the cut price. Come and convince yourself.

TO THE TRADE.

If you want the largest stock of BOOTS and SHOES in the State to select from, place your order with

McKEE & CO.,
93 and 95 South Meridian Street, Indianapolis, Ind.

QUICKLY COURT-MARTIALED

Indiana Soldiers Punished for Violating

Orders of the Adjutant-General.

Fretting Under Restraint of Military Rules,

Twenty-Five Leave Camp Without Permis-

sion and Are Arrested on Their Return.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 22.-There

has been much dissatisfaction among

the men in the State militia encamp-

ment here on account of the strict

discipline maintained by General Ruckle.

Las. night about twenty-five of the men

decided to test the meaning of the General's

orders, and left camp without permission.

They were promptly arrested on their re-

tur : to camp, and were court-martialed to-

day. Sergt. B. E. Rhodes, of Company A;

Sergts. David Painter and M. Reame, of

Company G, and Corporals M. A. Adams,

S. C. Swartmood and J. E. Parker, of the

same company, all of the Third Regiment,

Will Robinson, of Company F, and Chas.

Hissel, of Company K, also of the Third

Regiment, were court-martialed to-day for

running away from the guards who had

arrested them for trying to get through the

picket-lines. The men were court-martialed

for violation of articles of war. The court-

martial was composed of Captains Bulger.

Deck and Over, and Lieutenant Davis.

Captain Hall acted as judge advocate,

They rendered a verdict late this afternoon.

but its nature could not be learned. This

is said to be the first case of court-martial

for a similar offense since the war.

Capt. H. C. Long, of Company G, Third
Regiment, was placed under arrest because

he neglected to execute a special check roll-call late last night. He was released later

in the day, having made satisfactory explanations to account for his failure to obey

orders. It is rumozed that another captain.

of the same regiment, will be court-mar-tialed to-morrow. Colonel Haste refused

to give the name of the officer or state the

nature of the charge under which he will

be tried. Two corporals and one private of

the First Regiment, and one corporal and

one private of the Second Regiment, are also

under arrest for running the guard lines, and all will be court-martialed. A private

of the Fourth Regiment was court-martialed

to-day for a similar offense and was pub-

licly reprimanded by Major Gunder at dress parade to-night.

The daily routine in regard to drill, calls.

etc., was observed to-day. To-morrow a brigade dress parade will be given, when

all the bands will be consolidated into one.

On Friday Governor Hovey will be here,

the camp, but none of a serious nature.

There are ninety-five cases of sickness in

STORM IN CHEROKEE VALLEY.

The Scene of the Recent Disastrons lows Flood

in Danger of Another Visitation.

CHEROKEE, Ia., July 22 .- This morning

Cherokee county was visited by a most

disastrous rain and wind-storm, only

equaled by the great flood of June 23.

Last evening a terrific rain-storm set in, ac-

companied by hail and high wind, which

continued up to 4 A. M. to-day. Railroad

creek in the city attained a height of but

two feet lower than last month, when it

wrought such havoe. Much alarm was

felt by the remaining residents on the flat

and many of them have deserted their

homes. Two residences which were moved

from their foundations by the former flood

were this morning carried away into the

Sioux river and dashed te pieces on the

Second-street bridge. Many timbers and

rnins saved from the former storm were

swept into the river and lodged against

the bridge, which went out at an early

hour this morning. Two other bridges in

the city were also carried away. There

are washouts on the Illinois Central rail-

way between this point and Sioux City,

A dispatch from Waterloo, Is., says: The worst storm that has visited the Cedar val-

ley for years struck this section early this

hour, accompanied by thunder and light-

city were struck by lightning. The rain

Party of Mexican Excursionists.

arrived here this morning on a business and

pleasure excursion in this country. Among

them are Luis Dublan, son of the late Sec-

retary of Finance; Senor Emelio Valueco, the millionaire of the City of Mexico; Senor

San Juan, editor of El Universale, and a

number of merchants and wealthy owners

of haciendas of a half dozen States of the

republic. The party is being entertained

here to-day and will leave to-night for Chi-

cago, whence they will go East in charge of Mr. Reau Campbell, of the Mexican Na-

Sr. Louis, July 22.-Prominent Mexicans

much damage to oats, lodging them

were reduced to the ranks.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG TE. For tickets and full information call at "Big Four" offices, No. 1 E. Wash, st., 138 S. Ill. st., Mass. ave.

ANNUAL EXCURSION

Tuesday. July 28.

Via the "Big 4" and Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the only direct route. Put-in-Bay, +4; Chautanqua, 8., and Ningara Falls, #5, for the round tr p; Toronto +1, and the Thousand Islands \$5 more special excursion trains will leave Union station at ledianapolis, at 1:30 p. m. and 6:45 p. m., Tuesday, July 28, reaching Ningara Fails 7:30 and 11:30 next morning. Returning trains will leave Niagara Falls at 8:30 p. m., Thursday, July 30. Tickets will also be good to return on all regular trains for five days from date of sale. Sleeping car rates are #3 per don-ble both, or #6 per section and berths can be held at Niagara Falls for #1 extra. This excursion is over the "Big 4" to Cleveland Lake Shore to Buffalo, and New York Central to Ningara Falls, the only direct route. The advantages of taking this route are obvious, when it is known that four regular trains per day leave Buffalo for In-dianapolis, on any and all of which these excursion licket- are good to return within the limit. We have a similar excursion Angust 18.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSION \$5-ROUND TRIP-\$5

C., H. & D. R. R.

Leaves Indianapolis July 30. Secure aleeping and chair-car space immediately. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent

ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

Twenty-Eighth Triennial Conclave of the Largest Masonic Body in the World.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 22.-The General Grand Chapter Royal Arch Masons of the United States of America began its twentyeighth triennial convocation here at high noon to-day. This body is the largest Masonic body in the world, having a membership of 141,901. It is also the oldest body in the United States, and it will celebrate its centennial in 1897. The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor P. B. Winston, and the response by General Grand High Priest

D. F. Day, of Buffalo, N. Y. The triennial address of the general grand high priest was the opening address of the General Grand Chapter. In concluding his address the general grand high priest paid a parting tribute to the dead of the past year, mentioning the name of A.T. C. Pierson, the general grand king for 1866 to 1868, who died in St. Paul, and another illustrious member of the body, General Grand Scr. be Benjamin Franklin Haller, of Memphis, Tenn. The general grand high priest continuing, said:

During my official term I have had the pleasure to welcome into the sisterhood of the Grand Chapter no less than five new ones. My predecessor, Noble D. Larner, reported to the Grand Chapter in 1889 that in consequence of the admission of the Territory of Dakota into the Union as two States and upon the request of the Grand Chapter of that Territory, he had given his sanction to the dissolution of the territorial Grand Chapter and the organization of a new one instead in each of the new States. The General Grand Chapter approved the action of Companion Larner, but owing to unavoidable delays it was not until the subsequent year that the organization and constitution of the grand chapters could be

accomplished. He also gave the history of the installation of grand chapters in Indian territory, Arizona and Montana. The conclusion of the address was a review of the various decisions of the general grand high priest during the past term. The morning session closed at 2 o'clock, and at 3 o'clock the chapter again resumed its business. The first business was the report of the general grand secretary and the general grand

The report of the general grand scribe that in two years the net of the order had been 14,942. The total membership now is Since 1889 \$186,796 were collected and \$168,097 expended. There are 2,069 enrolled chapters. Interesting reference was made to the growth of the order in Asia. Mexico and South America. The Grand Chapter in Chili had not been heard from on account of the civil war. The Teneral Grand High Priest, in his address. and that the Grand Chapters of Pennsylvania, Virginia and West Virginia, which were still independent, would probably be brought under the General Chapter, as well as the Canadian Grand Chapters, before the cenTHE CONVICTS MUST RETURN

Governor Buchanan's Reply to the Committee of Miners from Briceville.

Special Session of the Legislature to be Called at Once for the Purpose of Revising and Perhaps Abolishing the Law.

Entire State in Sympathy with the Warlike Miners' Determined Stand.

Both Troops and Felons to Be Sent Back to the Seat of Trouble This Morning-Alleged Plot to Entrap and Murder the Soldiers.

WAITING FOR THEIR DECISION.

Committee of Miners Consult with the Gov-

ernor and Retire to Take a Vote. KNOXVILLE, Tenn., July 22.-It is pretty generally decided to-night that there is little to fear that blood will have to be shed in the mining region. Governor Buchanan reached the city this morning from Nashville, and, as soon as he breakfasted, began his work to smooth the tangled skein. He first called his militia officers into his consultation room, and listened to their reports. Later on, prominent citizens of Knoxville and triends of the Governor were admitted. The Governor listened to all suggestions, evidently wantthe fullest possible discusthe situation in all aspects. At 3 o'clock this afternoon by apminers mentioned in last night's dispatches and the commission of five named by the miners. The session lasted for several hours, and at the end he announced his decision. He stated that before he left Nashville he had decided to call an extra session of the Legislature and had already made a call for an election to fill vacancies in the Legislature. In his call for a special session he will embody a recommendation to the Legislature that the convict lease system be modified if not repealed.

In the meanwhile, pending the election, the convicts must be returned to the Briceville mines from which they had been evicted. If the miners agree not to molest them until such time as the Legislature may act the militia will be sent home. The committee from the miners, although having power to act, concluded that the decision of the Governor should be laid officially before the miners as a whole, and the Governor was so informed. The committee will leave here for Coal Creek early

A mass-meeting of miners will be held at 11 o'clock, immediately upon its arrival, and the matter will be definitely decided. The committee will return to-morrow afternoon, at 5 o'clock, to notify the Governor. Those best acquainted with the mountain people believe that the miners will be willng to leave the matter to the Legislature and will give the required promises. It they do not the convicts will be returned to Coal Creek, and with them the militia. If the force be not large enough to guaran tee protection to the property and the safe working of the convicts, the United States will be called upon for a force of regulars. Reports about a threatened riot to-day at Briceville are without foundation. There is nobody in Briceville for the miners to fight. The militia, and convicts, and the guarus ate all in Knexville. There is not a man in Briceville, nor has there been since Monday, who is not a miner or a friend of the miners. To-morrow is anxiously awaited by Governor Buchanan. He is interested in it as no other man can be, for all the best lawyers believe that in calling out the militia he has exceeded his powers. The Constitution of the State is very plainly against him. The clause relating to the

"The militia shall not be called into service except in case of rebellion or invasion, and then only when the General Assembly shall declare by law that the

public eafety require 1t." MINERS ARE NOT SLEEPING. Another dispatch says: The miners, from reports received, are not sleeping. There has been a big demand for rifles here in the city, and to morrow may bring forth a terrible conflict. If the miners aecide to fight their available force will reach 5,000, and if they attack the troops it will probably be begun when the troops reach Clinton. The Gatling guns of the militia are to be mounted on flat cars. On Coal creek the miners have, it is reported, drilled holes in the rock of the bluff under which the troops will have to pass and have loaded them with dynamite, which they intend to explode and wipe the whole militia off the face of the earth if they ever get that far. A good many people profess to believe that this is so, and a captain of one of the militia companies says, upon his word of honor, that he saw the holes, and that one of the miners, who is his friend, told him that the miners in-tended throwing the whole bluff down on them. The thirteen companies here, the same number that was in the Birmingham riot, are pretty badly excited. They, however, all swear that they go with the in-tention of fighting, and, if necessary, will remain forever at Coal Creek. The Knoxville Rifles held a meeting this morning, and determined to go back with the troops, although their term of service bas expired. Although denied by a majority of the soldiers, who were forced to retreat from Briceville on Monday, the charges that the troops invited the attack of the miners is doubtless true, and serious dissensions in the ranks of the Moerim Zonaves, of Chattanooga, is one of the results. Lieutenants Kenner and McCormack have informally tendered their resignations, and make charges against Lieutenant Lauter and three privates of unsoldierly conduct. Lieutenant Lauter, in a published card, denounces as false the charges against the privates and against him...elf as lies made from whole cloth. The charges in brief are as follows:

'The members of the zonaves called on one of the miners at Briceville Sunday, and after partaking freely of liquor stated that their comrades would refuse to fire if commanded to uo so, and would throw down their arms. They said they were in sympathy with the miners and would not fight them. Lientenant Lauter did worse than they, however. He constantly talked to the men of his company about the matter, arguing that the miners were right, and that be,

Sheriff Rutherford, in regard to the controversy as to whether he made applicaon the Governor for troops, also on the Cherokee division of the was promptly at the train Illinois Central north and south of here. when it pulled in, and, at the Gov-Corn and small grain have suffered great ernor's request, deputized the militia subect to his order. I did not take the militia in charge simply because they were commanded by their own officers. I am not a military officer, at the same time I am morning. Rain fell in torrents for over an willing to perform any duty that may fall upon me in the way of keeping the peace or enforcing the laws. I have been in the ning. Many houses in various parts of the county constantly since the trouble at Coal Creek occurred and have spent most of the time between here and Coal Creek. The statement that I have left the county and am trying to dodge my duty is absolutely false. I am willing to shoulder all responsibility that belongs to me, but think Gov.

for one, would not fight.

Buchanan should do the same." Workingmen Protest. MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 22 .- A mass-meeting was held here to-night by workingmen, to take some action to assist the miners. Several speeches were made condemning the Governor's course in ordering out the scored. It was finally decided to raise, by is a genuine and wonderful strike.

popular subscription, money enough to send a lawyer to Knoxville to take out an injunction to prevent convicts from working outside of the penitentiary, as it was found upon investigation that to have the contract lease law repealed now by the Legislature would afford no relief to the miners in their present struggle, as it would not abrogate the contracts now in exist-

Much interest is manifested in the miners' cause by the people of Memphis, and if the injunction won't stick demands will be made that the obnoxious law be repealed.
The following resolutions were adopted at a meeting held at Nashville to-night:

Whereas, The pending trouble at Briceville be-tween free laborers and State convicts, being the direct result of the pernicious, unjust and undirect result of the pernicious, unjust and unwise lease system which prevails in the
State of Tennessee, is of the greatest interest to
every law-abiding citizen of the State as affecting the constitutional and private rights of
American freemen and their families; and
Whereas, The coal miners of East Tennessee
are at present being oppressed and imidated
by these unwise convict laws; therefore, be it
Resolved, By the workingmen of the city of
Nash illa in measuracting assembled that the Nashville, in mass-meeting assembled, that the sympathies of the laboring men are extended to our struggling brothers in their noble right against the infamous evils to which they have been subjected for years and years on account of the operation of convict labor in our midst. Be it further,

Resolved. That we reiterate our unalterable opposition to the lease system, which is a cruel revival of slavery in its worst form, and which is depriving a large number of workingmen of the means of earning a livelihood: and that we demand that the Governor, in his call for an extra session of the Legislature, make the abrogation of the lease system and the building of a new penitentiary part of the call.

Resolved, That the workingmen of Nashville will aid the miners of East Tennessee financially in their present distress and their efforts to

secure justice. TRAINS TIED UP.

Strike of Employes of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railroad.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 22 .- Everything is at a stand-still at Van Wert, O., in the Mackinaw railway yards, and no trains are being made up. The strike began at Greenville Monday evening by the crew of a freight train leaving their places. The crew sent out from Van Wert to bring in the train went over to the strikers. Tuesday as the freights came in they were abandoned by the men and left standing in the yards. Many of the cars were loaded with fruits and other perishable matter. There has been no violence up to the present time. The men are sober and orderly. This morning Superintendent Backus had the following order posted up in the depot at All brakemen and switchmen who have quit

work are hereby discharged from the service of the receiver. Your time checks will be made out in my office on return of lanterns and switch-

Some of the strikers consider the order as merely a bluff, but those who are acquainted with Mr. Backus know that he does not bluff and so consider themselves out of a job. The strikers have never submitted any grievances to the superintendent and no committee has waited on him. They propose to make a statement when they meet him in conference. Their claim is: Insufficient pay for work performed. They claim that they have a great deal of extra work handling freight. Strikers prevented men this morning from taking their places by calling them scabs. But in the afternoon the sheriff and special police cleared the tracks of strikers, and new men began making up a train. The road is in the hands of a receiver, and the strikers are amenable to United States

STEEL-WORKERS OUT.

Parading the Streets with a Band of Music

but Attempting No Violence. HARRISBURG, Pa., July 22 .- When the people of Harrisburg awoke this morning about the first news they heard was the annoncement of the shut-do an of the Pennsylvania steel-works, at Steelton, owing to the trouble over the scale of wages presented by the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers. Meetings vere held at Steelton during the night and at o'clock there was a parade of the 4,000 members of the association headed by a band of music. Sheriff Keller was on the ground shortly after with twenty-five deputies ready to preserve peace. He made a brief speech to the men counseling good order and was greeted with cheers. The deputies were stationed at the approaches to the bridges leading to the works, but the men attempted no violence. Burgess Heagy's proclamation to the saloon-keepers to close their places last night was observed and there is no disorder.

This morning the machine shop, boiler shop, foundry, and frog departments and blast furnace No. 3 were in operation with a full complement of men. All the other departments were closed. The employes of the frog, switch and signal department quit work before noon, however, and joined

Big Four Switchmen Still Out. SPRINGFIELD, O., July 22.-The Big Four Rose, of the Cincinnati division, is firm in factor in the premiseses upon which the prohis refusal of their demands. The men's move was in Hall's interest, and that presplaces are being rapidly filled. The Switchmen's Association will take no action, as most of the strikers are non-union men, but Grand Master Sweeney, of Chicago, has been notified. The Columbus union men brought in this afternoon refused to work.

Another Strike Threatened. WILKESBARRE, Pa. July 22.-A report comes from Plymouth this evening to the effect that the miners and laborers at work in the Nottingham mine have refused to work any longer with the imported labor brought in by the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and a strike is threatened if the company persists in employing new

Conductors' Brotherhood Meeting. Louisville, Ky., July 22.-Notification was received here to-day by W. A. Ross chief of the local division of the Railway Conductors' Brotherhood, that the next meeting of the order would be held here Sept. 21. The place decided upon for this | side of Governor Merriam's jurisdiction, time at the last annual meeting was Jacksonville, Fla.

SEVEN FATEFUL DEATHS.

Strange Fatalities That Have Removed All o a Family Save the Aged Mother.

CUMBERLAND, Md., July 22.-A strange fatality pursues the Welch family of this city. To-day William Welch, who was em ployed as yard brakeman on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was caught under the wheels of a shifting engine and instantly killed, being literally ground to pieces. He numbers the fifth member of the family that has met with a violent death within the last few months. Four of his brothers were killed in various ways, and his father and sister afterward died of grief. He was unmarried, the sole support of an aged mother and the only remaining member of the family.

Deputy Lilly Thought to Be Killed. GUTHRIE, O. T., July 22 .- A Sac and Fox Indian, Deerfoot, brought word to-day that two men were killed in the Nation, near Bill Harris's trading store, by horse-thieves. Deputy United States Marshal Lilly, of this city, is reported as one of the men killed. He has been warned under penalty of death to keep away from the Nation on account of the many arrests of whisky-smugglers he has made. The bodies are being brought | almost beside himself.

Wonderful Strike of Gold SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 22.-Aaron . Parker, journalist of Idano, telephones from Grangeville as follows: Atbert Wall has arrived here from Elk City with news that Dr. Poyner, of Pomeroy, Wash., has made a fabulous strike on the Red river. He has a four-foot ledge absolutely thick all over with gold. From all accounts, it

THE FIGHT IS DECLARED OFF

After Months of Training the Big Fitzsimmons-Hall Mill Comes to Naught.

Governor Merriam, of Minnesots, Sends the Militia to St. Paul to Assist the Sheriff in Preventing the Promised Encounter.

An Example of What the Law and Order Citizens Can Do When Once Aroused.

Loss of \$12,000 to the Minnesota Athletic Clab -Futile Efforts of "Fitz's" Backers to Adjourn to Wisconsin and Fight.

BOTH MEN KNOCKED OUT. Governor Merriam's Order for Troops to B

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

on Hand Stopped the St. Paul Fight.

St. Paul, July 22 .- Beardless young fel-

lows in fatigue uniform burried in twos and threes through the streets of the capital as the sun was going down this evening. Gauge of men at the street corners, blocking up the entrances to the hotels, glanced with foreboding brows at the youngsters as they passed by and filled the air with imprecations loud and deep. Out in the northern suburbs the setting sun castiteshadowsovera big circular structure

looking for all the world like a confederate stockade of war times, but which stood solitary and desolate, save for the old watchman who sat smoking at the entrance, and the tlock of birds that were settled on the palisades and kept up an eternal "caw." The young men were mem bers of the local companies of the National Guard, who had been ordered here to prevent a fight that had already been abandoned. The men hanging around the corners were disappointed sports, and the descried structure was the amphitheater, which, had all gone well, would to-night have witnessed one of the most exciting contests in the history of pugilism in the United States.

A more disappointed, disgusted lot of sports than St. Paul contains to-night has probably never been gathered together anywhere or under any circustances. They had come from far and near-from Houston and from San Francisco, from New Orleans, Winnipeg and British Columbia-and they are going home again with depleted pocket-books, and the further knowledge that they have spent their money and had their travels for their paine. The action of the authorities this morning came upon the aggregation of sports like a thunder-clap. The proclamation issued yesterday by Gov. Merriam, and the arraignment of Fitzsim-

mons and his trainers in the police court, had been regarded, especially by the principals, Fitzsimmons and Hall, as very much in the nature of a bluff, and there seemed to be a very general understanding that, having thus offered a sop t to the protesting law-reform element, the powers [that be would allow the influential citizens that make up the governing body of the Minnesota Athletic Club to go ahead with their programme in their own way. When, however, Sheriff Bean, whose pame was on the list of invited guests, put his foot down this morning and declared that he preferred to offend his friends and disappoint the assembled sports rather than lose his own official head, there was consternation and dismay. Even then the ciub directorate might have determined to take the chances, had not the Governor bastened to the support of the sub-ordinate official by issuing instructions to the Adjutant-general to hold four com panies of the National Gnards in readiness to suppress the fight. When the "call to arms" had been circulated, the fact was realized at last that Merriam and Bean

meant what they had said and that i would be worse than ridiculous for the organization to fly in the face of organized law and authority. VISIONS OF A BLOODY RIOT. Visions of riots and a bloody conflict were conjured up in the meeting of the board and reluctantly the word went out

that, so far as St. Paul was concerned, the fight was off for good and all. There is a very general impression to-night, however, that there was a colored brother in the woods back of the action of the authorities and that something more than the determined attitude of the law element was a sure had been brought to bear upon the sheriff by certain friends of the Australian. who had come to the conclusion that their man was not in it, and who prefered that there should be no fight at all than to see him carried from the ring defeated and disgraced. It was noticeable at least that the men who have been backing up Hall the londest, when the affair was finally de clared off, seemed on the whole to be just as well satisfied as if the programme had taken its regular course. It was more significant that all efforts on the part of Fitzsimmons's supporters to bring the fight off in the interim within the ensuing twentyfour hours at some point where no official interference might be expected were with

The amphitheater of the Twin City Ath-

letic Club, with its accommodation for two

thousand, could have been had for the asking. Representatives of pretty well every railroad centering in the town offered spe cial trains for carrying the crowd to any ontside point that might be chosen, and exceptional facilities at Hudson, Wis., outand only a half-hour's ride from the city were preferred. But the representatives of Hall said "no" to one and every proposition, and succeeded in conveying the im pression that they were not at all dissatis fied with the turn that affairs had taken. Nor did Jim Hall take the matter to heart. Within a few minutes after the news had reached him in his quarters at the Metro-politan he was up and dressed, and an hour later he went speeding behind a pair of trotters on route to the Derby. If he was a disappointed man through whose fingers a \$12,000 purse had just slipped, his demeanor on the track during this afternoon indicated that he was a master in the art of disguising his feelings. Fitzsimmons on the other hand, took the disappoint ment very much to heart. His whereaboute since his arrival in the city yesterday afternoon have been a mystery to all but a very few. This afternoon however, your correspondent found him in the palatial villa of a well-known retired capitalist on Portland avenue—the aristocratic thoroughfare of the city-and beyond the brow of St. Anthony's hill. He was reclining on a hammock, surrounded by singing birds and rollicking children; and as is his wont industriously engaged in chewing gum. His wife, with Mrs. Carroll, wife of his trainer, were seated in the apartment, The eyes of both were red and inflamed from weeping, and the tears started anew when they were told that there was no earthly chance of the two men coming to-

gether. "FITZ" CHALLENGES HALL. "Fitz" himself, although endeavoring to preserve a cool outward demeanor, was

"This," he said, as his eyes flashed, "was none of my seeking. I want this fight to run its course. Here I have been training for weeks, doing my best-and what for Nothing. I am not going to get out of this town until I am satisfied that there is no chance of meeting that man. Say to his principals that I will meet him to-night, in a room with five or fifty spectators. I'll or meet him in a field, or nywhere they choose. I will fight with ikin gloves or

four-ounce gloves; London rules or any other. I want no purse, but will put up \$12,000 or less of my own money against his or theirs. I will let him make one and all of the conditions, asking nothing more than a fair fight and no favor. Can I do more! He has everything to gain, and i have everything to lose if he whips me. have everything to lose if he whips me. I came to this country and have had to fight my own way. He has not fought at ail, and yet to-day's developments put him on a level with me. I have whipped him before, and i'll do it again. I made the mistake of my life when I laid down to him, but I am determined that the question as to who is the best man shall be settled once for all and Hall can understand that it must be."

must be.

Several of Fitzsimmone's supporters visited with John Donaldson and many more backers of Hall until late to-night in an endeavor to bring about a meeting before daylight, but finally gave up the effort in disgust. The New Orleans contingent, which is headed by G. M. Franks, of the Southern Athletic Club, was so chagrined at the results of the day that one time they talked about having a special train. taking all who wanted to go, to the Crescent City, and getting the men together on their arrival for a \$10,000 purse. When their indignation and their generous impulses had somewhat subsided, however, they started in to try and arrange a match between "Fitz" and Hall for the fall. The wires were kept hot with messages for a couple of hours, and, finally, home representatives of the club wired Franks to make any arrangements he chose. Nego-

make any arrangements he chose. Negotiations are proceeding at a late hour.

An effort is also being made to arrange a match between Billy Myers, of Streator, and Jimmy Carroll, of New Orleans, at the latter city, in the fall. The money received from the sale of tickets, somewhere in the neighborhood of \$40,000, will be returned in the morning.

NO CHANCE FOR THE MILL.

Mayor Smith in Favor of Going Ahead, but the Athletic Club Decided Not. St. Paul, July 22 .- President Cowles, of the Minneapolis Athletic Club, this afternoon gave the following statement to the Associated Press:

"Up to noon to-day it was hoped that unlaw, which, at most, makes a prize-fight a misdemeanor and not a felony, as is the case in many other States, the contest could proceed and the club have the opportunity of to some extent covering its loss. The club asked that the sheriff be content with arresting the principals and putting them under bonds for future appearance, and that the law be allowed to take its course after the event. The sheriff was disposed to adopt this policy, but under a threat from the Governor of instant removal from office if be did not prevent the fighting by any means in the power of the State, the sheriff was obliged to notify the club that he should be on hand to stop the fight. In should be on hand to stop the light. In such a state of things the club could not think of proceeding with the contest, and as a result of a conference in which the Mayor, chief of police, sheriff, county attorney and the club officials took part at noon to-day, the club threw up the sponge and declared the fight off. The club loses its deposit of \$3,000 as a forfeit to protect the contestants, and in addition about \$9,000 expended in constructing the big pavilion, and for other necessary expenses. Under the circumstances the action of the State authorities was cruel and unjust, as the fight could and should have been prevented thirty to sixty days ago, before a dollar of expense had been incurred. Mayor Smithearnestly orged that the club go on with the fight, but it was decided

to drop it in order to remove all possibility of disorder or bloodshed." As stated by President Cowles, of the Minuesota Athletic Club, there had been an expense and would be a direct loss of \$12,000, but the club submitted to the legal authorities rather than have trouble. It will, of course, pay back the money received for tickets. Mr. Cowles, late to-day, received the following letter from Sheriff

"I am informed that your building in this city is still under preparation for a fight, and that it is designed to have a fight take place there to-night between Hall and fitzsimmons. I inform you now that this can-not be, and, while I do not believe that you will allow this under the supervision of your association, if you will inform me of any design on the part of any one to have a prize-tight in this county you will be entitled to my thanks."

NO ATTEMPT TO FIGHT. Mr. Cowles immediately replied by let-

ter, stating that the men at work on the pavilion were simply being allowed to tinish their day's work; that there would be no fight there under any one's auspices, and that the Minnesota Athletic Club had given up the entire matter and would make no attempt whatever to hold the entertainment. The Ryan Hotel, which has been the Athletic Club headquarters, is full of curiosity-seekers and those who came to the city to see the fight, and are waiting until to morrow morning to get their money back. Many rumors have been circulated among them about the possibility the behavior and bearing of the Coldand probability of the fight taking place streams was so glaringly insubordinate elsewhere. It is certain that the tight will not take place in this State, but no one knows whether it will come off in another

At a late hour to-night Hall was playing billiards at the Metropolitan Hotel and enjoying life generally, apparently with no hought of any impending conflict with Fitzeimmons or the sheriff. Fitzeimmons. also, was resting instead of fighting the battle for which he had prepared. Parson Davies, Hali's backer, says that they will remain here until to-morrow to give the club a chance of saving forfest of \$3,000, or \$1,500 to each fighter, by bringing off the fight, but that the chances were there would be no tight. This statement is practically resterated by Frank Clark, who packed Fitzsimmons, and others. Bud Renan, of New Orleans, said there would be no fight between these men at New Or-

eans this summer. Mayor Smith, who had emphatically refused to prevent the fight, to-night save that the fight should have taken place and that the Governor had no right to call out the militia for a misdemeanor. The same view is taken by Attorney J. B. McCafferty, who has charge of the defense of Fitzaimmons and his trainers before the municipal court. Judge McCafferty says the Governor has transcended his powers in calling out the militia; that this was simply a misdemeanor, whereas the Governor considered

Frank Shaw, who engineered the articles for the fight and organized the Minnesota Athletic Club, where the fight was to be

WATCHING THE PAVILION. "The Governor has now his troops quartered in the club's pavilion and has driven out our watchman, who had been placed there to gnard the property. At 11 o'clock the troops are encamped where the tight should have taken place."

The truth of Mr. Shaw's statement about

the troops was evident to any one who was near the big pavilion to-night. A martial air pervaded the atmosphere surrounding the monster amphitheater erected for the express purpose of seating the prospective spectators of the much-talked of mill. Four companies of the First Regiment of the State National Guard, 200 strong, under Col. Wm. R. Bend, held poss ssion of the grounds and a corden of one hundred sentries surrounded the building. forming a barrier as impenetrable to the ingress of disconsolate sports as though the building was in a state of siege. The amphitheater was closed up, not a soul being allowed to enter it. Kept back some distance from the building by the bayonets of the sentries was a mass of at least one thousand people, drawn there either through curiosity of from ignorance of the fight being called off. An Associated Press reporter visited the grounds and had a personal interview with Colonel Bend, commanding. The Colonel laughingly remarked that he would much rather be somewhere else, and did not seem to reliab his onerous duty at all. Asked as to his orders, Colonel Bend said: "The Governor, at the request of Sheriff Bean, ordered us out to guard the ampithester, with strict instructions to allow poone

[Continued on Second Page.]

Severe Discipline Provokes the Famous British Coldstreams to Revolt.

MUTINY AMONG ROYAL GUARDS

Investigation Develope the Fact that the French Manufacturers Are Being Needlessly Prightened by the McKinley Law.

Revised Performance of "Tannhauser" a Big Disappointment to the Critics.

Parliament Votes \$300,000 to Relieve the Suffering Irish Tenantry-Prince George's Letter from Japan to His Father.

COLDSTREAMERS MUTINY,

One of the Famed English Foot Guard Regi-

ments That Attended Emperor Wilhelm. LONDON, July 22 .- A startling story of another muting in the British army was mage public here to-day. Strange to remark the facts seem to have been kept a secret up to the present time, and stranger still it is again one of the famed foot guard regiments which finds itself in trouble. According to the story published in Truth. this third serious mutiny among the guards during the past year or so occurred in the second battalion of the Coldstream Guards, whose officer is General Hardinge, the son of Sir A. E. Harding, K. C. B. The second battalion of this regiment has been quartered at Wellington Barracks, Birdcage Walk, close to Buckingham Palace, honor, and incidentally during the recent visit of Emperor William of Germany to London, taking a prominent part in the parades, reviews and processions which were arranged in honor of the imperial visitor. This work naturally necessitated a considerable amount of extra duty, which was far from being pleasant to the Guardsmen, who have long been the pets, some people say "spoiled pets," of the British

After the departure of the German Emperor from London the Guards expected to be allowed at least a day free from guardmounting at the palaces, Whitehalt, the bank, or other places which are regularly committed to the guardianship of the Grenadier Guard, Scots Fusiliers or Coldstream Guards, forming the brigade of foot guards in garrison at Wellington Barracks, Chelsea Barracks and St. George's Barracks, London. The day for recuperation does not seem to have been granted to the Coldstreams, and a week ago the grumbling which this alleged neglect had occasloved among the men broke out into serious trouble. Instead of being granted the day off, which the Coldstreamers expected and which they considered themselves rightly entitled to, they received orders to parade in full marching order. The feelings of the men upon receiving this order can readily be imagined. Grombling, cursing, and what was worse, suiter, fiery mutterings, were heard throughout the company-rooms of the barracks. The whole battalion for a period seemed determined to refuse to turn out in marching order, or in any other order. In fact, the first and third companies at first binntly and positively refused to parade and told their non-commissioned officers that they could inform the higher authorities of the determination the privates had arrived at. The non-commissioned officers, with the Grenadier mutinies fresh in their memories, had no course left but to report the insub-ordination referred to. The first and third companies officers, when placed in posses-sion of the facts, had a hurried consultation and did not lose sight of the fact that they had before them the prospect of a term of exile, similar to that which the second battalion of Grenadier Guards was

subjected to at Bermuda, liow the officers of the Guards are not supposed to be very willing, unless in time of war, to leave their enjoyments of England for the less attractive society of British colonists, be the latter ever so select. The result was that the Coldstreams' officers repaired to their rooms and earnestly argued with the mutinous privates, setting forth to them the disgrace which had failen upon the Grenadiers and holding up to them the prospect of being exiled from England. to say the least, for a period equal to that imposed upon their comrades. Finally the rebellions privates, still grumbling and growling, sullenty consented to parade, and were conducted to St. James's Park in full marching order for their usual drill But, being arrived upon the parade ground that their officers conceded that it would be advisable to march them back to Wel-

WON A PARTIAL VICTORY.

lington Barracks.

This was done, the men returning to the barracks with the consciousness that they had at least won a partial victory over their officers. The latter, however, upon arriving at Wellington Barracks issued orders confining their commands to the barracks for three days as a punishment for their insubordination. In addition to this the Coldstream officers ordered that the senior privates of the mutinous compaties should be placed under arrest with a view of trying them by court-martial for insubordination. No sooner did the main body of the excited Guardsmen hear of this last order than ninety of them barricaded themselves in a room in the barracks and declined to emerge from it until promise that the ten senior privates should not fare any worse than their comrades. A considerable time was spent in parleying with the mutineers, and they were finally per-suaded on the ground that they would only make matters worse for all concerned to open the door and listen to their officers in an orderly manner. The mutinous Coldstreams were then addressed by General Hardinge, who, by judiciously stroking the soldiers' backs, nguratively speaking, succeeded in quieting them down. The second battalion of the Grenadier Gnards mutimed at Wellington Barracks about a year or so ago, and were exiled to

Bermuda for so doing. They are now on their way home, and have behaved themselves admirably while on that island. On April 21 of the present year the third bat-talion of Grenadier Guards, at Chelses and at St. George's Barracks, were also insubordinate, and, like the Coldstreams refused to turn out for parade in ful marching order on the same day that they had to mount guard at the palaces, government offices, etc. The mutiny of the Cold streams is another illustration of the ill feeling and discontent which has been growing in certain corps, at least, of the British army for some time past. Excessive drills, excessive punishment, excessive severity upon the part of their officers and non-commissioned officers, together with small pay, are said to be the causes of this discentent. The real significance of the Coldstreams' display of mutinous sentiment can be judged from the fact that this regiment of guards is the oldest corps in the British army except the First Foot Regiment. General Monk in 1060 raised a corps of infantry at Coldstream, Berwickshire, on the left bank of the Tweed. This corps was at first called "Monk's Regiment," and when l'arliament gave a brigade of guards to Charles II, "Monk's Regiment" was instream Guards. The present Coldstreams are tall, finely developed men, who wear the bear-skin and red coat distinctive of the Grenadier and Scots Guards regiments. The Coldstreams have seen service on many battletields and are counted among the best of infantry regiments in the world. The military authorities, when questioned to-day regarding the story published in